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NOTHOSCHKUHRIA, A NEW SOUTH AMERICAN GENUS FOR *SCHKUHRIA DEGENERICA* (COMPOSITAE, BAHIEAE)

BRUCE G. BALDWIN Jepson Herbarium and Department of Integrative Biology 1001 Valley Life Sciences Bldg. #2465 University of California Berkeley, CA 94720-2465 bbaldwin@berkeley.edu

ABSTRACT

Nothoschkuhria B.G. Baldwin, gen. nov., is based on *Schkuhria degenerica* (Kuntze) R.E. Fr., now treated as Nothoschkuhria degenerica (Kuntze) B.G. Baldwin, comb. nov., of dry highlands in Bolivia and northern Argentina. Morphologically, the monotypic *Nothoschkuhria* differs in part from all other genera of Bahieae (including *Schkuhria* Roth) by a combination of annual habit, non-impressed glandular foliage, strictly alternate and bi- or tri-ternately parted leaves, discoid heads with 30+ florets, narrowly obpyramidal cypselae that are more densely strigulose proximally than distally, and pappi of 8 scales. Molecular phylogenetic data for Bahieae corroborate C.B. Heiser's suggestion that the taxon treated here as *Nothoschkuhria* is more closely related to *Bahia* Lag. than to *Schkuhria*. Treatment of *Nothoschkuhria* and *Bahia* in a monophyletic genus would require expanding the circumscription of *Bahia* to include other, more disparate genera.

Molecular phylogenetic analyses of Bahieae (Compositae, Heliantheae alliance) including representatives of more taxa than were studied by Baldwin et al. (2002) have revealed that *Schkuhria* Roth as circumscribed in recent treatments is polyphyletic (B.G. Baldwin & K.R. Wood, in prep.). Based on those findings, the South American *S. degenerica* (Kuntze) R.E. Fr. represents a separate lineage that does not constitute a monophyletic group with typical members of *Schkuhria* to the exclusion of other genera of the mostly southwestern North American "*Bahia* clade" (Baldwin et al. 2002) and additional genera not sampled in previously published phylogenetic studies (B.G. Baldwin & K.R. Wood, in prep.). Those findings and morphological considerations warrant treatment of *S. degenerica* in a genus distinct from others in Bahieae.

NOTHOSCHKUHRIA B.G. Baldwin, gen. nov. TYPE: Nothoschkuhria degenerica (Kuntze) B.G. Baldwin.

From other genera of Bahieae, *Nothoschkuhria* differs by the combination of annual habit, foliage with non-impressed glands, leaves strictly alternate and with blades bi- or tri-ternately parted, heads discoid, florets 30+ florets, cypselae narrowly obpyramidal and more densely strigulose proximally than distally, and pappi of 8 scales.

Annuals, decumbent to erect, 1–4 dm tall, openly branched from base or distally, foliage hispid-hirsute and stipitate- and sessile-glandular, the glands not impressed. Leaves alternate throughout, proximals petioled, petioles to 5 cm long, blades mostly bi- or tri-ternately parted, blades usually ovate to cordate in outline, 5–25 mm long, ultimate lobes linear, usually < 1 mm wide. Capitulescences open, paniculiform, peduncles 5–20 mm long. Heads discoid. Involucres obconic to turbinate, < 1 cm diam. Phyllaries 5–7, in \pm 1 series, subequal, narrowly to broadly obovate, herbaceous, margins scarious, at least apically, apices yellow or reddish, abaxial faces stipitate- and sessile-glandular, the glands not impressed. Receptacles epaleate. Florets bisexual, fertile, ca. 30–40, corollas yellow, sometimes red-tipped, ca. 2–3 mm long, tubes shorter than or equaling narrowly funnelform throats, lobes 5, deltate. Cypselae black, narrowly obpyramidal, 4-angled, black,

strigulose, more densely proximally, especially on angles, 3–5 mm long; pappi of 8 persistent, elliptic to oblanceolate or spatulate, basally and medially thickened, laterally scarious, maroon to reddish-purple flecked scales, ca. 2 mm long, the alternate ones aristate, aristate ca. 0.5–1 mm long.

The name Nothoschkuhria reflects past misassociation of this taxon with Schkuhria. In his revision of Schkuhria, Heiser (1945) retained S. degenerica in Schkuhria but noted that all species except those later treated by Turner (1995) in a broadly circumscribed S. pinnata (Lam.) Kuntze ex Thell. were not "true Schkuhrias" and were more closely related to taxa of Bahia Lag. Based on molecular phylogenetic data (B.G. Baldwin & K.R. Wood, in prep.), Nothoschkuhria degenerica ($\equiv S.$ degenerica) is evidently more closely related to Bahia than to Schkuhria sensu stricto, as Heiser suggested. Treating Bahia and Nothoschkuhria to include other morphologically distinct genera of the "Bahia clade" sensu Baldwin et al. (2002) and more disparate genera not previously included within that clade (B.G. Baldwin & K.R. Wood, in prep.).

Nothoschkuhria contains only one species, which is known from dry highlands of Bolivia and northern Argentina, mostly from 2250 to 3770 m elevation. Flowering specimens examined were collected in March and April.

Nothoschkuhria degenerica (Kuntze) B.G. Baldwin, comb. nov. Rothia degenerica Kuntze, Revis.

Gen. Pl. 3: 169. 1898. *Schkuhria degenerica* (Kuntze) R.E. Fr., Ark. Bot. 5: 22. 1906. **TYPE**: **BOLIVIA**. On the Rio Tapacari, 3000 m, 19 Mar 1892, *O. Kuntze s.n.* (holotype: NY, as image in JSTOR; isotype: B destroyed).

Heiser (1945) noted two earlier names, not validly published, in synonymy of *Schkuhria degenerica*: (1) *Schkuhria pusilla* Wedd. var. *major* Sch.Bip., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 12: 80. 1865; Linnaea 34: 529. 1866 (nomen nudum); (2) *Schkuhria oölepis* Sch.Bip., loc. cit. (nomen nudum).

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